

TROOPS THAT MAY BE UNCLE SAM'S ALLIES SOME DAY



TYPES OF ECUADOR'S SOLDIERS. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE AT QUITO.



PERU'S FUTURE OFFICERS. CADET CLASS IN DRAFTING AT THE MILITARY SCHOOL AT CHORRILLAS.

Types of the Soldiery of South America That Would Aid the United States in Event of a Pan-American Alliance

A DEFENSIVE alliance between the United States and the republics of Central and South America, an alliance of all the Americans to maintain a Pan-American doctrine that shall be the child of the Monroe Doctrine, seemed to be the thought uppermost in the minds of the thousand delegates from all over the Western Hemisphere who recently completed their deliberations in Washington as the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

One purpose of such an alliance was indicated by the resolutions introduced in Congress on January 12 as a result of the crisis brought about by the murder of eighteen Americans in Mexico. These resolutions called for intervention in Mexico by the United States and the Latin American republics if Carranza failed to furnish adequate protection.

From American, Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian delegates came expression of the same thought that Secretary of State Lansing voiced in his address to the congress: "One for all and all for one." The new Pan-American alliance that was in contemplation was to bind all the republics to join in defending any one of them whose territory or rights might be invaded by a foe from across the water, as well as in arbitrating their own disputes and so conducting their affairs that such disputes should be few.

THE SUN publishes to-day photographs showing some of the troops that might fight side by side with the troops of the United States, supposing that a European or an Asiatic invader should set foot on North American, Central American or South American soil. From Ecuador, a soldierly looking group of whose officers is shown, would come a regular army of 7,810, while the Bolivians could send down from their mountains 4,000 regulars and 85,000 reserves. An army of 6,000 regulars and 18,000 reserves would march under the red and white flag of Peru, offered by many of the cadets shown in the photograph.

All told, a defensive alliance with all the South and Central American republics would bring to the aid of the United States upward of 200,000 regular troops and reserves of nearly ten times that strength. The naval forces of

Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the famous A. B. C. Powers—total 30,000 men and include six modern battleships and many smaller craft. The combined regular armies of these republics contain 75,000 men, only 10,000 short of our own.

The lines upon which the Pan-American alliance might enlist all these troops in the same cause were laid down by President Wilson in his address to the conference on January 6, somewhat as follows:

A guarantee of political independence and territorial integrity for every nation of North and South America.

Settlement of all boundary disputes by arbitration.

Recourse to careful investigation and arbitration to settle all disputes, of whatever nature.

Prevention by each State of the fitting out within its borders of a revolutionary expedition against another State, or the illegal shipment of munitions to another State.

Secretary Lansing also sounded South and Central American opinion on the inclusion of a clause to combine in maintaining a republican form of government in all independent American States.

The feeling among the delegates that the warring European nations might later cast greedy eyes in the direction of the New World was well expressed in the address of John Barrett, as director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"No matter how just and fair the nations of America may have been in their efforts to preserve their neutrality," he said, "the war passions and the war power of the peoples and the governments of the victorious group of nations may force a policy toward Pan-Americanism, toward the Monroe Doctrine and toward their relationship with individual countries of the Western Hemisphere which will demand absolute solidarity of action on the part of the American republics to preserve their very integrity."

On January 8, just two days after President Wilson's speech, Ambassador Suarez of Chile spoke for a union of all the American States to protect themselves against danger, and ex-Judge George Gray of Delaware, chairman of the United States delegation at the conference, said:

"We must strengthen our sea power to north and to south, to guard against invasion."

COL. EDWARD DOGUY, DIRECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY OF PERU, AT THE LEFT—LOUIS SALAT, SECOND IN COMMAND.

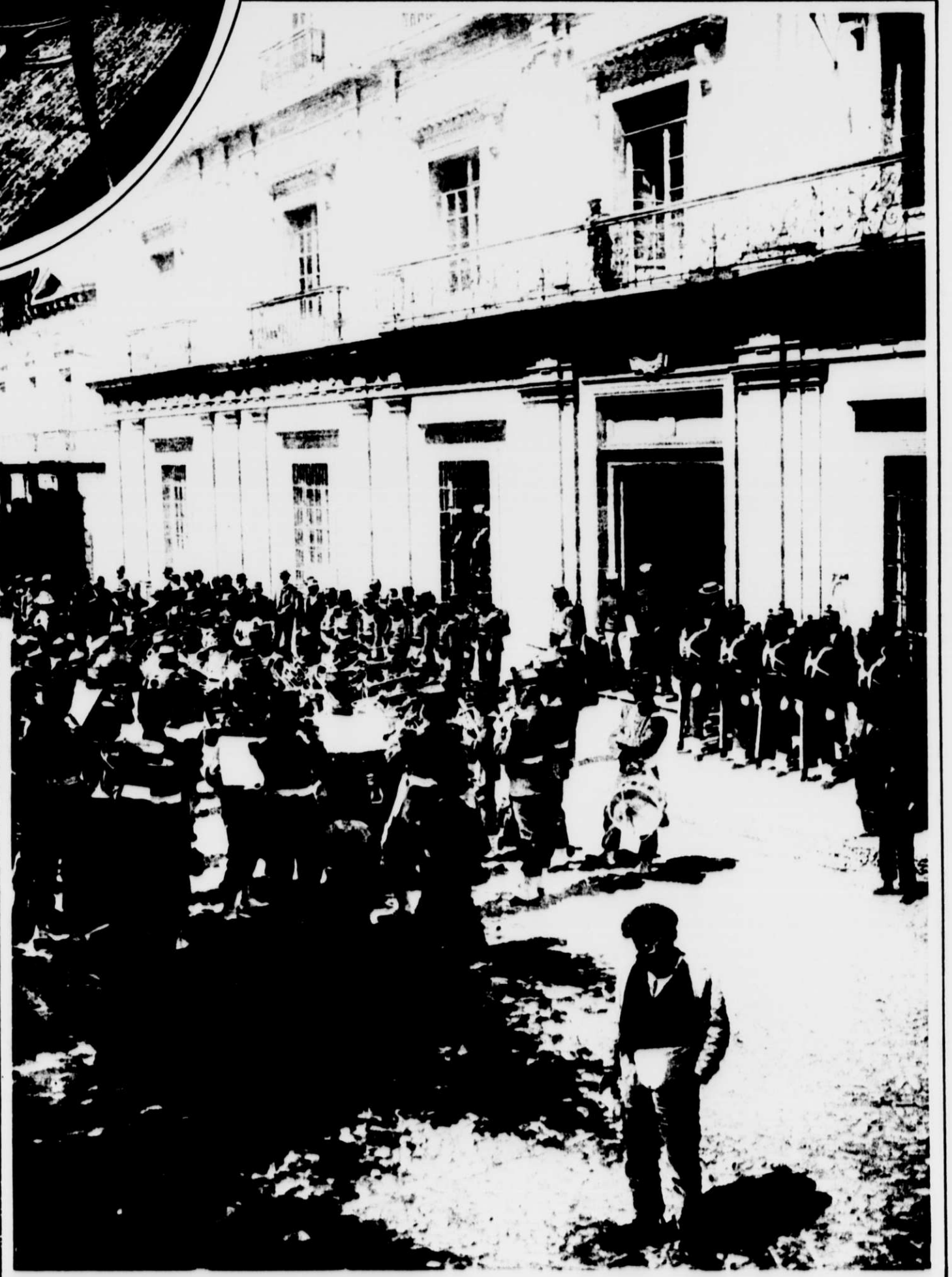
Soon after the conference began Dr. Alfredo Otero of Colombia said that an unavoidable necessity was "the solemn proclamation that America will not suffer colonization either on her continent or on her islands." Dr. Manuel Castro Ramirez of Salvador spoke for a "clear definition of a doctrine binding together Americans of Anglo-Saxon and Spanish origin."

Although the conference, being a purely deliberative body, could not ratify such a defensive alliance as many of its members very plainly favored, it did pass thirty-six resolutions recommending various measures to promote closer Pan-American relations. The impression was general, however, that the words spoken had not fallen upon barren ground, and that from the conference would presently arise a new Pan-American doctrine and a Pan-American alliance of all the American States having as its motto, "One for all and all for one," and as its aim the preservation of the peace and integrity of the American continent.



PERUVIAN TROOPS, WITH BAND, ON PARADE.

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BOLIVIAN MILITARY BAND AND SOLDIERS IN FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE AT LA PAZ.